

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 867 號七十六零八號

日六月九未完續光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1883.

五

號六十二月十英華

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 24, NANCAYAN, British steamer, 2,220, M. R. Glengay, 8th Sept., General - BURTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 25, PAUA CHON KIAO, British str., 1,011, Henry Stratton, Bangkok 19th Oct., General - JARDINE, MATHESON.

October 25, VICTOR, British steamer, 1,271, D. & E. Newcastle and Sydney 27th Sept., General - ROBERTSON & CO.

October 25, ALBANY, British steamer, 2,800, John Day, London via Antwerp 26th August, General - JARDINE, MATHESON.

October 25, HWAII-YUN, Chinese str., 988, Wilson, Canton 25th Oct., General - C. M. S. N. CO.

CHIEF OFFICERS.

AT THE HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE.

OCTOBER 25th.

DANUBE, British str., for SWATOW.

LITAN, French str., for Shanghai.

GORDON CASTLE, British str., for SAIGON.

DEPARTURES.

October 25, AJAX, British steamer, for Shanghai.

October 25, FOOKHONG, British steamer, for Shanghai.

October 25, DANUBE, British steamer, for SWATOW.

October 25, FOOGAN, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per FOOGAN, str., from Shanghai - H. E. Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Hon. F. B. Johnson, Messrs. Alston, Anderson, and Aplin, and 90 Chinese.

Per PAUA CHON KIAO, str., from Bangkok - 58 Chinese.

Per VENICE, str., from Newcastle, &c. - Messrs. J. C. and D. C. Falk, and 112 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer FOOGAN reported, left Shanghai on the 1st inst., and had fine clear weather and strong N.E. wind throughout.

The British steamer PAUA CHON KIAO reported from Kow-si-chang to Paracels - had variable winds, calm, and fine weather with some. From Paracels to hard rock Mutsuy, also with heavy squalls and a high confused sea.

The British steamer VENICE reported at 6 a.m., 26th Sept., left Newcastle with 1,700 tons coal for Hongkong, and arrived at Sydney 1 p.m., same day, and took in about 500 tons of general cargo, the Northern ports of Australia and Hongkong. At 3 p.m., 27th, left Sydney with passengers and mails and proceeded to Brisbane with dark cloudy weather and thundering and lightning, wind S.W. which increased to a heavy gale with terrific squalls and heavy rains, until he arrived at Brisbane. 1 p.m., 29th, arrived at Brisbane. 2 p.m., landed mails and received cargo, passengers, and mails and proceeded to Rockhampton. 4 p.m., landed pilot, light E.S.E. wind and passing showers of rain. 2d Oct. arrived at Rockhampton. 5 p.m., landed pilot, received passengers and proceeded to Townsville. 11 a.m., landed pilot and proceeded. Thursday 4th, 4 a.m., arrived at Townsville and landed mails and received the same and passengers. 4 p.m., left again for Townsville. 5th passed str. Suez en route to Cape Grafton. 5 p.m., anchored at Cooktown and had passengers and mails and received the same and night pilot proceeded to Thursday Island. 6th, anchored at 8 p.m., off Clarence Lightship. 7th, 5.30 a.m., proceeded again. 8.30 p.m., anchored to Southward of Cairns. 8th, 6 a.m., proceeded again through Albany Pass, and 4 p.m., arrived at Thursday Island having had S.E. wind and fine weather all the way from Brisbane. Landed mails, passengers, and cargo and received same. 8th, 6 p.m., had a night pilot and proceeded to Townsville. 9th, 4 p.m., entered Dandas straits, 15 miles, anchored at Fort Darwin, landed 200 tons general cargo and passengers and mails and received mails, 14th, 1 a.m., left for Hongkong, experienced fine weather until she got to Banka passage when she got various winds and dark cloudy weather with squalls and heavy rain, and from there, North, met settled winds and rain. 14th, 4 p.m., experienced strong N.E. wind and high clouds all causing the ship to labor heavily and ship large quantities of water until she arrived in this port yesterday at 2 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN JAPAN FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Last Mail's Advice.)

Orestes (a.) Shanghai Sept. 6
Banlung (a.) Foochow Sept. 7
Pacaso (a.) Yokohama Sept. 8
America (a.) Shanghai Sept. 8
Glesfalloch (a.) Shanghai Sept. 11
Aberdeen (a.) Foochow Sept. 11

MESSAGES RECEIVED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Saunders (a.) Cardiff Sept. 12
Comet Penarth Sept. 13
Elizabeth Penarth Sept. 14
H. M. S. Merlin Plymouth Sept. 15
Okeia Hamburgh Sept. 16
H. G. M. S. Stein Plymouth Sept. 17
Oasis London Sept. 18
Willyi Cuxhaven Sept. 19
Jozefina (a.) Antwerp Sept. 20
Wilhelm London Sept. 21
Sarpedon (a.) Liverpool Sept. 22
Willie's (a.) Hull Sept. 23
Lambing (a.) Glasgow Sept. 24
Stamford (a.) Middlesbrough Sept. 25
Cairnhead (a.) London Sept. 26
Dakota Penarth Sept. 27
Charlotte Cardiff Sept. 28
Andromeda Cardiff Sept. 29
Stenter (a.) Liverpool Sept. 30
Telenbach (a.) London Sept. 31

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARTHUR, KARBERG & CO. 20th October, 1883. [1881]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned in returning thanks to the community of Hongkong, and the Southern Out Ports, for their support during the late season, beg to notify them that they will be present on and after the 1st of November, 1883, to supply GAME, GAME, PINE, SALT, BEEF, BEEF, BEEF, BEEF, BEEF, (Fresh and Pickled), Fresh and Cured Mutton.

Every attention will be paid to careful packing and shipment, and the utmost dispatch guaranteed.

LAVINIA HOPKINS.

Corner of Szechuan and Ningpo Roads, Shanghai, 1st October, 1883. [1884]

A FONG, P HOTOGRAPHER, has a large collection, and more complete collection of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS taken daily.

ALSO.

A set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late War in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from \$1.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [1884]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

INSTALLMENT received \$26,765.62.

RESERVED FUND \$5,000,000.

INSTALLMENT of PREM. \$5,000,000.

PREM. RECEIVED on \$50,000,000.

NEW SHARES \$5,000,000.

ISSUED \$5,000,000.

SHOULDERS \$5,000,000.</

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have received

1000 lbs. of NEW GOODS.

Feuders and Fire-irons, New Fire-guards and Coal Vases, Kerosene Cooking Stoves.

Hinkley's "Dove" Table Lamp, in new

design. Folding Lamp Shades, Linen

"Dormer" Shades, sand Louis' Dress Trunks,

Travelling Bags and Holdalls, Despatch Boxes and Portfolios.

New "Sil" Playing Cards, "Moguls" and

"Gamblers" Call Bells, Scarf Books, New

Officer's Sundries, New Price Designs, Moon

and Earth Books, Persian Mail Publishers.

Artist's Materials and New Canvases, Air

Bags and Canvases, New Catey.

Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and

Colours, Felt-Hats on Cork, Crochet-

ing Caps and "Tampu-Shant" Caps.

Tennis Sets, Tennis Balls, Tennis Balls,

Croquet-Balls, Ball and Stamps, Gums and

Stationers' Sundries.

Our Fabrics, Fresh Golden Cloud, Fresh

Birdseye and Mixture, Manila and Peau-

Guinea.

New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches,

Curry Combs and Brushes, Saddles and Saddle-

Cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

25th October, 1881. 1932

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PHARMACEUTISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SURGEONS.

AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (23)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid in full will be continued until payment is made.

Advertisers are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 26TH, 1881.

The Router's telegram dated the 24th inst. is not quite as intelligible as might be desired, and does little to relieve the suspense in which we have now been kept for some months in regard to the attitude the French Government intend to assume towards China. The Yellow Book, we are informed, sets forth (unreasonably by despatches) "that China requires France to abandon treaties and to evacuate Tongkin." By this we opine that the Peking Government, after a long sleep of ten years, have woken up to a proper understanding of accomplished facts, and desires the French to undo much of what they have done in Cochin-China. Notably, China requires the abandonment of the French protectorate over Annam, which was established by the Treaty of 1824, and the agreement concluded the other day at Hanoi. What is really meant by the words "to evacuate Tongkin" is more difficult to define. If it really means literally an entire evacuation of Tongkin by French troops, then the Peking Authorities have indeed been arrogant, and all hope of averting the threatened conflict between the two countries is certainly at an end. The meekness of nations could hardly accept such a piece of dictation. But we do not believe that the statement so carelessly telegraphed by Router bears such an interpretation. What is probably intended is that the Chinese Government requires that the French troops shall be withdrawn from that portion of Tongkin which China claims as her share of the spoil. It is almost inconceivable that even Chinese conceit and arrogance would be capable of such a piece of cheek as to calmly request—like the blue-coated guardian of the peace, when addressing the rough—that France shall "move on." To such a demand no power possessing the smallest self-respect could possibly have more than one reply, and that a defiance.

But, from the latter clause of the telegram, it would seem that, while prepared to resist the Chinese claims, France is anxious rather to persuade the Chinese Government to moderate their demands than to rush into war. "French reinforcements will," it is said, "accomplish facts which will induce the adept-juster views of the situation."

Our only means, we take it, that France intends to pour sufficient troops into Tongkin to overcome all opposition, which offered by the Black Flags or by Chinese force, and she will meantime abstain from taking any further notice of Chinese threats or Chinese claims. The logic of events will, the French Government believe, be more convincing to the Chinese Ministers than any amount of argument, and if they have to fight China at all they will do it in Tongkin. So without any threats, but with immovable pertinacity, as it seems to us, this French Government have elected to subjugate Tongkin, and drive out of the country the last opponent of their rule, the last foe to order and security. This is no doubt the wisest if not the only policy that can be adopted consistently with the honour of the Republic, but the question remains what will the Government consider sufficient reinforcement? The French Ministry ought not to forget that they owe a duty to those who have fought valiantly in Tongkin. They owe it to these gallant troops to send them ample support, so that their victories may not prove barren, that the fruits of a hard-won fight shall not be lost for lack of men to retain the ground gained. The Government of President Gravy have launched into a war in Tongkin without sufficient calculation of the consequences, and it is only meet and right that they should now endeavour to repair their mistakes by

sending reinforcements in sufficient number. To successfully drive out the Black Flags and occupy the country at least twenty thousand men are required, and paltry reinforcements of a thousand or two thousand troops at long intervals are utterly useless to enable the Commander-in-chief to accomplish anything better than to maintain his position. The French system appears to allow nothing for losses through sickness and death, and to consider a battalion of French troops as capable of coping with twenty times the number of Asiatics. And this, too, in the face of all sorts of deficiencies in transport, commissariat, &c.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamsen, Bell & Co.) informed us that the steamer *Bremoona*, from London, left Singapore yesterday morning for Hongkong.

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed:—A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 1000 spindles, the machinery to be supplied partly American and partly English.

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LATE TELEGRAMS.

[PAGE AND COLUMNS PAPERED.]
HONGKONG, 23rd September.
A telegram from New Guinea, Mr. Cawthon, dated 13th August, states that the *Harold* correspondent has been plundered of much property on the island. This is the first trouble which the island tribes have caused since the foreigners arrived. Mr. Chalmers has returned from the Brown River, 40 miles from the coast. He could find no survivors. They say he told the islanders that all the missionaries had been killed.

ADELAIDE, 24th September.
The British Press are unanimous in agreeing on the Government's necessity for maintaining a firm attitude towards France.

The bombardment, by the French, of the Malagasy ports, is imminent.

1st October.
The Government are actively arranging to carry out the construction of the Northern Territory railway.

13th October.
Dr. Short, Anglican Bishop of Adelaide, was found dead in his bed on Friday week last, at Eastbourne, in England.

Mal Foo, the suspected murderer of his countryman, Mr. Cook, keeper of a restaurant in Hindley-street, is undergoing a new trial. This course has to be adopted through one of the legal channels of the existing law.

Germany invites that France shall apologize officially to Spain for the recent insults offered to King Alfonso in the streets of Paris.

The London *Times* condemns the action of the Australian Government in refusing to allow the International Telegraph to land.

The *Press* Company, with a capital of £200,000, proposes to acquire 4,000 square miles of country, near the mouth of the Victoria River, under the Northern Territory Land Regulations, for pastoral purposes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 25th October.

Orbits.

Sales of Petrol at \$7.75 to \$7.75; and of Benzes at \$5.50 to \$5.00. Holders of last mentioned drug are firm.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 7.81
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7.74
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7.74
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7.74
Documentation, at 4 months' sight 7.74

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 6.64
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7.74

ON BOHEMIA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2.24

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2.24

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, 30 days' sight 7.74

Private, 30 days' sight 7.74

SHAKES.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Com. No. 189) 189 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Limited—5005 per share dividend.

China-traders' Insurance Company's Shares—7.74 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,450 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—1,013 per share.

Chines Insurance Company, Limited—\$212 per share.

On THE Insurance Company, Limited—114 per share.

Castor Insurance Co. Limited—\$110 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—580 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$375 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent premium.

Hongkong China Merchants Steamboat Co.'s Shares—500 premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.

China and Manul Steamship Company, Limited—15 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Co.'s Shares—832 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$139 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Linton Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$79 per share.

Hongkong Ice Co.'s Shares—\$150 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$32 per share.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

With Observations to the 1st November, 1883.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Hongkong Mean Time. Height.

EXTRACTS.

RISTA ORN.
"Bring the Christian killer, Uncle!"
Shows the quietists, brutally;
"Cowards are the god's own targets."
Bind him fast to yester tree.
"Will the White Christ save this from us?"
Hiese Bharan in alarm.
For he sees that Bharan features.
Fate at thoughts of Rista Orn.
Words which make the boldest tremble,
Rista Orn!

"Wouldst thou live?" the chief advances,
From the hellish work begin;
"Leave thy folly, own the Asir,
I will take thee for my son,
Chooses thy lot, why seekst torture?"
Thus art yet in life's glad morn!"
Blooms the lips which answer.
"Fool!" cries Sider, "Rista Orn!"
"Death to him!" The jests striking
"Rista Orn!"

Swiftly sped the winged arrows,
Death to him would welcome him;
But one that comes, writhing torture—
Torso horrible to see.
With the arrow wounds yet straining,
Bleeding the scoured flesh is torn,
Draw, in many a raw the curtain
Of the throes of Rista Orn!
Claim thin unresisting victim,
Rista Orn.

Lacerate, ye fiends, his body,
(That it fit the face is gone);
When the torn limbs throb and quiver,
Then your brutal work is done,
Upward, by force trial unspared,
One more human is borne,
From every bond, the spirit
Enters everlasting more,
Flies the two of anguish
Bright the dawn;

Then, in Public Opinion.

CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG WOMEN.

The practice of smoking is spreading rapidly in America, if we may believe some statements recently published in that country. Forty per cent of the cigarettes smoked in New York are said to be smoked by women. A prominent tobacconist in Union Square, New York, recently told a representative of the Philadelphia press that one-half of his sales of cigarettes and cigarette papers are to young women, some of whom preferred to roll their own tobacco. The Southern women are said to be inveterate smokers, and they also consume a good deal of snuff. All the fashionable young ladies of what is known as the "fast set" smoke. There is a place on Fourteenth Street, where tobacco, cigar, and cigarettes are sold to women only, and sent to the house in wrappers similar to dry goods. The practice is not confined to America, and Mme. Modjeska, whom a reporter claims to have interviewed at Washington, entered into a vigorous defense of the habit. She said the habit originated in Europe, and many of the famous people smoke the cigarette—for instance, Sarah Bernhardt, Mme. Théa, Colombe, the ex-Empress Eugenie, and many of the French ladies of prominence. In Spain all the women smoke. In Italy the habit is general, while in Germany, Austria, and other parts of the Continent, it is quite the fashion to smoke cigarettes. In Turkey every female has her hookah, marshali, and chibouque, and there is less lung disease in Turkey than in any other country, and the women retain their teeth longer. Singers never smoke; the music teachers say that it is bad for the voice. "I suppose it is no secret," continued Mme. Modjeska, "that smoking aids digestion; therefore it must help women as well. They say it is a solace in hours of sadness or in cases of pain—which is but another argument in my favour. A woman never indulges to excess; she knows more, in this respect, than the men. Many ladies indulge in fat-wax things, such as cigarette smoking—opium-eating, for instance. Others take morphine; some take arsenic in small doses for the complexion and to make the form beautiful. Again, some women use belladonna to expand the pupil of the eye, and make it look brilliant; hydrate of chloral, chloroform, and hundreds of other horrible things in the shape of complexion washes, cosmetics, hair dyes, and "tooth-paste" are consumed by thousands of women, some of whom are rendered almost insane. Compare the vice of cigarette smoking to that. The German authoress Frau Wanda von Dunajko has made this question the subject of a book, and she has answered conclusively all the objections the men have been able to put forth. Why should it be a sin for a woman to blow little clouds of smoke if she chooses to do so? Over-indulgence, of course, is bad; so it is in eating meat—therefore shall men be forbidden us? Men should remember, when censoring this habit, that women's lives are, to a great extent, sedentary. The very men who criticize most are open to the most criticism themselves."

THE DOG.

From the position of the hunting companion of man, the dog would be raised to the even more important duty of guarding his dogs. Man, as we know, has in all countries passed successively through the hunting, the pastoral, and the agricultural stages. In the first of these the dog would be his chief assistant in the chase, and in the second most necessary in guarding the flock from predatory animals while cut on the pastures, and giving warning of their approach at night by the habit of barking, which has certainly been acquired under domestication. No satisfactory explanation of the process by which the voice has thus been modified is so remarkable a manner has been proposed, but it is certain that no wild species gives utterance to any other sound but a prolonged howl, or very occasionally a short yapping noise. This change in voice must have been useful, too, to pastoral man, for it indicates most clearly to the pastured ear a difference in the character of the object at the moment exciting the dog's anger or suspicion, as I shall show presently from my own experience.

Even those who have witnessed the splendid work accomplished by colleys among the mountain sheep of Scotland and Wales cannot fully realize the indescribable character of the services rendered by the dog to pastoral man in an unpeopled country such as all Europe was at no very remote period, when, with unaided, and as Australia now is, the best bullock of that great southern island, towards the very centre of which, the white tail's flock and herds are now spreading, one feels how difficult it would be to maintain one's position among herds of savages and dangers, but for the watchful care of the dog. To those who are acquainted only with the long-established and generally fenced-in "runs" of the Darling Downs—for instance, about "Baldy" and "Warwick"—it may seem that I exaggerate the importance of our canine friend as a guardian of sheep, in some of the incidents I shall have to describe. But this unimportance could be brought home very forcibly to anyone who might be put in charge of a flock at a hut ten miles or so from the head station and any other dwelling, surrounded by dense forest, with patches of "scrub" interspersed, and the earth covered with grass as high as the back of a sheep. It fell to my lot to be told off to take a flock at a hut so situated in circumstances scarcely calculated to render the prospect inviting. The former shepherd at that hut had been murdered by the blacks not long before, and a large num-

ber of his sheep driven off by them or dispersed in the bush, where the dingoes, having had a fine time among such victims, were more than ever disposed to consider sheep their lawful prey. Once a week the ration carrier would come round with my supply of 12 lbs. of salt-beef, 3 lbs. of flour, 4 lbs. of tea and 2 lbs. of sugar; but, owing to the fact that he always came while I was away with the sheep, I did not enjoy the good fortune of seeing a white face for a month. It was the shepherd's duty, after a hasty meal, to let his flock out of the pens as early as possible in the morning, and follow them into the bush, guiding them by means of his dogs in the direction he wishes them to take, so as to avoid finding over the same ground on two consecutive days. This is by no means the easy task those who imagine who "sit at ease" and read flowery descriptions of Arcadian life in the boundless forests of the Australian bush, and so forth. A flock of more than a thousand strong wethers will walk twelve miles out and back in the course of a day, and spread over an area of half a square mile in no time, if not judiciously kept together, without, however, that constant "dogg'ing" which worries them out of condition and affects the quality of the fleeces, for these sheep are not the tame tractable creatures to be met with on our open meadows. The sudden appearance of a native or a dingo may create a panic and a stampede, and then they will be out of sight in half a minute and gallop wildly for a mile if not rounded up by the dogs. The heavily timbered country and long coarse grass give shelter to the enemy, whether human or canine, and as the sweet grass on which alone the sheep feed grows in isolated tufts, they are always, on the run, to "pick'up" enough to all themselves. Constant attention then, is necessary. Sometimes, when the ground is broken or covered with "gums" trees, the shepherd may be unable to see more than a score of his whole flock at any moment. At such times a good dog will go off, even unasked, walk round the flock, and come back after his inspection with a satisfied, expressive of consciousness of having done his duty and shown that incompetent person, his master, how to look after sheep. Towards midday, as the heat becomes intense, they lie down or "camp," to do away an hour and clear the cud. This is the grand opportunity for the enemy. Stealing up to the flock, a dingo or a black fellow may rush in among them, separate a score or so from the rest, and throw the whole flock into a state of wild confusion. Should this happen there is no reason to believe that any sheep has a body more than eight inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, not as a means of ambush, or of attraction, but by the musky smell of the secretion. The eel is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent; soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes a "coward." Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the eel (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but hides in the depths in caverns beneath. "Spirits might pass a microscopic miniature of the great 'Scandinavian monster,' but lacks the attribute of size." There is no reason to believe that any eel has a body more than eight inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, not as a means of ambush, or of attraction, but by the musky smell of the secretion. The eel is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent; soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes a "coward." Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the eel (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but hides in the depths in caverns beneath. "Spirits might pass a microscopic miniature of the great 'Scandinavian monster,' but lacks the attribute of size." There is no reason to believe that any eel has a body more than eight inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, not as a means of ambush, or of attraction, but by the musky smell of the secretion. The eel is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent; soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes a "coward."

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